

House building - Mch. 4/95  
Letter book, p. 324,

Sent to India Com. July 6/96

Presbyteries - Evangelistic work  
Mch. 19/94 (20<sup>th</sup>) May 6/95 - p. 9

Patchgarh, Nov. 17th., 1886.

To the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.  
New York.

Dear Brethren:

We desire again to call your attention to Clause 27 of the Manual, according to which allowance for medical attendance and medicine are refused in all cases where our Board has a medical missionary - whether man or woman - at the station.

In the first place we desire to call attention as a preliminary to the fact such allowances are, when needed, part of our salaries and cannot be withheld, the salaries remaining as now, without practical injustice. When our missionaries first came to India it was on the condition that they were to receive a fair living salary, the amount to be determined by experience on the field. By such experience it has been shown that a family could live on x rupees, provided that certain variable allowances, y - z etc. were added thereto; and this compound form of salary has been given ever since. On several occasions the question of a change to a consolidated salary has been agitated, but the proposition has always been rejected on the ground that in effect such allowances must in that case be given to all, whether needed in any particular case or not, and therefore Mission funds would be wasted. Hence this part of our salaries cannot rightly be taken away, in cases where needed, without a compensating increase of salary. We have never understood that this provision for our medical attendance, etc., was of

the nature of a special favour, but in reality a part of our living salary.

But we understand quite well that the Board understand that in sending a missionary physician to any station, whether man or woman, they have thus sufficiently provided for medical attendance, etc. in another form. Perhaps if social and other conditions were as in the United States, this might be the case. But how different they are we proceed to show.

But before arguing the case we wish to assure the Board that whenever we feel that we can rightly and wisely call in any missionary physician, gentleman or lady, even the former allowances being conceded, we are, one and all, not only willing but anxious to save money to the Board by so doing.

But this cannot always be rightly and wisely done. We trust we shall not be misunderstood as meaning to cast any reflection on any of the esteemed medical missionaries in India, if we remind the Board that it cannot be safely assumed that with missionary zeal and piety medical skill has no necessary connexion; a man or woman may be a most excellent missionary, and yet, for one reason or another, not a skillful physician. In particular the Board should not forget that the ablest young physician they can send out must be at the first quite without experience in the diseases of India, not a few of which are comparatively rare in America; but cholera and other dangerous diseases of India, hastening swiftly to their issue, allow of no time for a young doctor to

make and correct mistakes. We earnestly beg the Board to consider this and submit that in this matter - remembering that both for economical and personal and social reasons we all prefer to call a missionary doctor if possible - the Board should trust the average good judgment and good sense of its missionaries, and leave this matter wholly to our discretion. We all profoundly feel that the Board ought not thus, by this new ruling, to force any of us at any time, in hours of sorrow and danger to life, to choose, e. g., between ceding in the inexperience and lack of skill of a new arrival in India, or by employing experience and skill to assume a pecuniary burden he might be ill able to bear.

But there is still a more serious phase of the question. In answer to an inquiry made by us last year, we have been officially informed that in cases where the missionary physician in any station may be a lady, the Board regards itself as having thereby provided adequately for medical attendance on the gentlemen, not less than for the ladies and children in the Mission families. Against this ruling we must respectfully enter a unanimous and most emphatic protest.

In the first place it is not fair to the lady doctors among us. The young ladies at home who study medicine do so with no thought of practising, in ordinary case, among any but women and children, and in this they are only right. One of the young lady physicians of our missions, for whom we all have the highest regard, said indeed to one of us, referring to this new regulation of the Board, that she did not study medicine to practise upon men, and was most unwilling to do so.

Surely the Board ought not to insist that any of us men should regularly call in this young lady, feeling as she does, and thus doing violence to feelings which to her are most honorable.

The case is bad enough when the men are married and in middle life, but when it is a question, very possibly arising, of a young unmarried lady doctor attending, and perhaps operating in various ways, upon an unmarried young man, is it not certain that the best and purest instincts of both of them will revolt against this? And will it be either wise or kind for the Board to insist on this new ruling, and in effect say to the young man and young woman, You must suppress these instincts that the Board may be saved money; or else the young man, if he still refuse, must in effect, if not in form and intention, be fined by the refusal of the Board to pay the medical fees he may have to pay a gentleman physician. Is this right?

There is a still graver aspect of the matter. Even in America if a minister, and especially a young unmarried minister, passing by a medical man near him, should instead make a lady, especially a young unmarried lady, his own regular personal medical attendant, is there not abundant reason to believe that it would be almost sure to provoke severe comment and seriously injure his ministerial influence? But here in India the case is much more serious. It is simply impossible that any one at home should have any adequate conception of the utterly debased and depraved condition of public sentiment in this land. People here can hardly believe in the absolute chastity of even a married

man, still less in that of a man unmarried; nor is even an unmarried woman secure against injurious suspicion, except she conduct herself with the most extreme circumspection. On this account both married and unmarried men and women among us, in order to the avoidance of scandal, are constrained to observe a degree of caution in their mutual social relations, which at home might with reason sometimes seem almost ludicrous, but in India is imperative if we will preserve unsullied our good name, and our moral influence with the people. How can we men then consent, by acting in accordance with the ruling of the Board, to go to the opposite extreme and make ladies our personal attendants?

Let it be remembered too that more than in America, a large proportion of the diseases in India are such as diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes and various disorders of the urinary organs. Surely, it does not seem a delicate thing that the Board should, as by this new rule, against the wish alike of Doctor and patients, put a man under pressure to call in a young lady in such cases; under pain of either being left without doctor or medicines, or else paying heavy doctor's bills and other medical expenses which he cannot afford.

Moreover, to aggravate the case still further, it must be remembered that every year, some of our men are left alone in their stations, their wives and children being at the hills, in some cases as long as 6 months. How can such a man, living in such a society as that of India, call in a young lady to his bedside, or consent to sit up at night,

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the usual time in India for severe seizures of illness? We are all of the opinion that in this depraved community so to do would be to start in native society the grossest imputations against our personal characters. We know all these things so well, that, actuated by no disrespect to the Board, we must say that, whatever be your final decision in this matter, we one and all utterly refuse, except in grave emergencies of which we alone must judge, to make any lady doctor of our missions our personal medical adviser. Our good name, and that of these much esteemed ladies is quite too precious to us as individuals and as Christian workers, to allow of our doing this. We strongly feel that except it were a matter of life and death we could not do this without sinning by needlessly causing men to stumble and malign the name of Christ. But will the Board then still put us under pressure to do what is alike against our best natural feelings and against conscience? And is it right to say to those of us who may be so unfortunate as to be in a station where there is only a lady missionary doctor, if you do not employ this lady the Board refuses to provide either physician or medicine for you when sick?

This is the harder that practically this rule makes an injurious discrimination between its missionaries. For instance, this year the Board pays all medical expenses for all of us except the brethren in Allahabad; who because, for reasons above explained, they cannot think of calling in Miss Caldwell, M. D., for whom they all have the highest regard, are compelled by the Board to bear their own medical

expenses.

Finally, it should be noticed that, even in cases where there is no difficulty about employing the missionary doctor at a station, this reliance is uncertain and is most likely to fail in the hot season when most needed. For instance, this last summer there was, as often, an epidemic of sickness in Allahabad. The medical lady and her assistant were first seized and compelled to hasten to the hills; and in consequence the medicines also were rendered inaccessible. Next three other members of the Mission staff were attacked, and even had all been willing to call the lady doctor, they were left without either medicines or doctor, except as they provided them for themselves.

In view of all these considerations, we all do earnestly beg the Board to re-consider the clause of the Manual to which we object; so as to leave us to our own liberty of judgment in the question of medical expense, and do away with the inequality and iniquity which is inseparable from the working of the new rule.

We do this repeating the assurance already most heartily and unanimously given, that wherever in our judgment wise and right, we shall most willingly employ our medical missionaries in our families, and rejoice whenever in this way we find ourselves able to save any money to the treasury of the Board.

Hoping to hear soon that our position is granted, we remain,  
Truly and fraternally yours,

(Sd. in behalf of the Mission)

HENRY FORMAN

Res. Sec.



## Report of Committee on Presbyterial Grant-in-aid

The Lodianna Mission having voted to re-affirm its action regarding the estimates of the Presbyteries under the Grant-in-aid scheme, the following statement of reasons is forwarded for your consideration:

According to the action of the Mission in 1898 (Appendix II. and III.), the amount given to the Presbyteries as a grant-in-aid, becomes the property of the Presbyteries, the Mission reserving only the right to satisfy itself that the statement by the Presbyteries as to the amount of the contributions by the churches for Pastoral and Evangelistic purposes is correct.

This leaves the expenditure of the amount granted by you entirely in the hands of the Presbyteries and it seems, therefore, both natural and proper that details of estimates should go direct to you.

You have, however, reminded us that the Mission is your financial agent on the field. While not denying this, it is sufficient to point out

(1) That there is no necessary violation of the Manual in what we propose. You will receive each year from the Mission the assurance that the amount of contributions reported by the Presbyteries is in its opinion correct. You will yourselves multiply that amount by three and send the resulting total to the Presbyterial Finance Committee through your financial agent, the Mission Treasurer, while at the same time you will receive for scrutiny and approval the details of estimates.

(2) If you insist that the Mission should scrutinize and

pass details of Presbyterial estimates as in the case of Station estimates, you defeat the very purpose of the grant-in-aid system, which is to give authority to the Presbyteries in the management of Sustentation and of a certain part of the Evangelistic workcarried on within their bounds.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. EWING

Committee.

Lahore, Nov. 26th., 1896.

C O P Y.

From Resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Ladies Mission, 1894: -

II. RESOLVED: That the Mission make over to the Presbyteries a sum of money, and that this sum is to be determined by the contributions of the Church (less the pastoral and Evangelistic expenses). The proposition is to be as close to one: that is, if the Presbyteries give one-fourth, the Board, through the Mission will give three-fourths.

III. That this plan remain in operation for five years in order to give it a fair trial.

REPORT of COMMITTEE on BASIS of GRANT-IN-AID to PRESBYTERIES.

Rev. J. Gillespie, D. D.,

Dear Brother:

The Lodiara Mission now in session at its annual meeting, having appointed us the undersigned a committee to represent their views in regard to the basis of grant-in-aid to presbyteries for pastoral and evangelistic work, beg to submit the following: -

Your letter of May 5th., contains this paragraph: (pp 2, 3)  
"There is also decided dissent from the view of Mr. McComb, as to the relation which foreign missionaries sustain to the native church. It is not understood here to be a perpetual relation, but only temporary, looking forward to the time when the native church becomes self-supporting and self-propagating.

For that reason there is serious doubt whether it is helpful to the native churches to have the relatively large gifts of the missionaries counted in the gifts of the churches.

The Board, however, allows it to pass this year for further consideration on the part of the Mission and not wishing to interfere with what must be regarded by both parties as a contract."

By way of response to the foregoing, the subjoined was offered for adoption: -

"In accordance with the opinion expressed by the Board (See letter of May 5th):

RESOLVED - (1) - That the contributions of missionaries be

not counted as gifts of churches in calculating the grants to be made to the presbyteries, and

(2) That an approximately accurate discrimination between the bona fide gifts of Indian Christians and the contributions of others be certified to by the proper presbyterial authorities, to be a condition for recommending grant-in-aid."

This resolution gave rise to a long and very earnest discussion. Many of the members expressed opinions fully according with those of the Board.

Nevertheless after the resolution had been carefully considered it was rejected by a unanimous vote.

Whatever the correct theory in regard to including the contributions of missionaries in the basis of the grant (and some of us think it theoretically wrong to do so), the Mission was satisfied from the facts developed in the discussion: -

1. That the main object of the scheme, viz: the increase of liberality in the native church, has already been to a considerable extent gained, and

2. That the presbyteries do on the whole (rightly or wrongly) understand the basis to include all contributions. This being so, they would look upon it as a retrograde step, not to exclude a portion of them, and some would no doubt regard it as a violation of the contract. Since therefore the Board as stated in your letter "allows it to pass this year . . . . not wishing to interfere with what both parties must regard as a contract", would it not be best, for the same reason, to

let it pass four years longer?

It is to be noticed further, that the presbyteries have taken up the scheme with considerable interest and organized their work. To reduce the income of the presbyteries by the relatively large amount which must be withdrawn if foreign contributions are no longer counted, would practically break up the work now hopefully inaugurated. All would have to be begun over on a very reduced scale. The church would be disheartened and lose its interest in the work, and the scheme would seriously suffer. One thing more requires remark:

The letter above quoted says further: "Nevertheless the amount voted to the presbyteries is an out and out addition to what has been heretofore given to the mission and must be regarded therefore, as an enlargement of the work within the bounds of the mission."

This seems to us to be a misapprehension on your part. With but few exceptions, the men employed in presbyterial work, are the same who were previously on the mission staff: and these few certainly do not involve the Board in new expenditure greater than the saving effected by the presbyteries' paying one-fourth of the salaries of all, from local contributions.

On the whole we should judge, without going into a detailed examination of the appropriations, that the Board's expenditure is reduced, not increased by the scheme, as now in operation.

In view of these considerations, the Louisiana Mission respect-

fully urges the Board to allow the basis of the grant to include foreign contributions during the present tentative period of five years.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)	C. B. NEWTON	)	
	J. H. ORRISON	)	Committee.

(H. E. Adopted by Mission C. B. N.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE appointed to furnish to the Board - as requested in letter of Feb. 20th., 1896 - the same information re the remaining schools of the Mission as was supplied in the Committee's Report of Boys' Schools at the last Annual Meeting.

To the

Board of Foreign Missions of the

Pres. Church, U. S. A.

Dear Brothers:

In reply to your request for fuller information, and in continuation of the communication forwarded to you last year re Boys' High Schools, we furnish you the following information regarding the educational work at present carried on by the Ludiana Mission.

In collecting information, we have used the appropriations of '88 - '89 and it will, therefore, be easy for you to verify the figures by reference to documents in the Home office. The College is not included in the figures given as no money estimate is required for it. It requires a number of men, but as to estimates it is Rs. 5000 to the good this year.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EDUCATION & TRAINING OF CHRISTIANS.

	Ruppes
BOARDING HIGH SCHOOLS - Dehra & Ludiana	11,725
ORPHANAGES - Baharanpur & Moushyarpore	6,400
TRAINING HOME - Dehra. For young women	2,000



	Rupees
Brought forward	21,237
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY	12,386
GRANT to LADY DUFFERIN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL	600
TRAINING SCHOOL at KHANNA - Young men	100
VILLAGE SCHOOLS for Christian Boys and Girls	760
Total	<u>25,083</u>

NON-CHRISTIAN GIRLS' SCHOOL

Lahore, Jullundur, Mashyarpore, Sabathu, Ambala City, )	)	2,268
Ambala Cantonments, Sahasganj, Ludiana )		

PRIMARY SCHOOLS for NON-CHRISTIAN BOYS

Ludiana, Ambala City, Sabathu	297
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REPORTED last year for secular education in High Schools	Total	<u>4,959</u>
		12,242
	Total for all	Rs 47,083

The total reported for Scripture education in last year's letter, viz: Rs. 4,022 is not here included, because that amount belongs to Class IV. Evangelistic - in the same way as do the salaries of Bible Women, who give their services in connection with the Non-Christian Girls' Schools.

The above figures justify the following statements:

- (1) The Mission devotes most of its educational funds to the

instruction and training of Christians - a department of work which has always been in favour with the church at home.

(2) A great deal of the strength of the Mission as well as a fairly large sum of money is expended in teaching non-Christian girls. In addition to the Bible Women, a majority of whom work in these Girls' Schools, a considerable number of lady missionaries spend almost their whole time in connection with these same schools. This department of work has also been fully encouraged and supported gladly in the past.

(3) There remains the work for non-Christian boys. This line of work has strange to say been compelled to defend itself again and again. The facts, however, as set forth last year, indicate that a comparatively small part of the time of missionaries is required and the amount expended is not large. This comparatively small outlay of money and men secures for the Missions the opportunity to inculcate Scriptural truth upon the minds of 2000 boys and young men. We trust, therefore, that this department of our work will also in the future receive the confidence that it deserves.

	(	E. J. P. Morrison
Committee	(	Elva Donaldson
	(	Arthur H. Ewing

25  
Jumna Mission House,  
Allahabad, June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1896

My dear Dr. Ellinwood:-

Dr. Gil-

lespie's letter accompanying  
the estimates as passed men-  
tioned that he would soon be  
going on a trip to Scotland &c.  
but did not say who would  
be his substitute at the of-  
fice. In this uncertainty  
old acquaintance - may I say  
friendship? - makes me  
turn, in my very considerable  
distress of mind, to you. (I  
am very much stirred up  
about the Board's heroic  
treatment in absolutely  
cutting off the medical  
allowance in stations where

there is a medical missionary of either sex. Allahabad is, I presume, the only station in our mission which falls under this rule. Now apart from the question of allowing us no choice as to a medical adviser, and compelling us to employ the medical missionary, however inexperienced, I would like through you to ask the Board the following very practical questions, regarding this concrete case :-

1. Dr. Johnson is a widower, and I am for ~~so~~ five months in each year to all intents and purposes a bachelor; does the Board deem it a fitting thing that Dr. J. and I should in case of illness call in a young lady - either from her

standpoint or ours?

2. My family has to be in the Hills six months of the year; all the rest of us are there for a month to six weeks: what is to be done during this period?

I am not pressing this matter on my own account. I have always paid a part of my medical expenses, which on account of my wife and boy are heavy; and I am willing to pay them all. It is the principle of the thing that troubles me. I believe the facts of the case have not been fully considered: and I think back of it all like a little echo of the saying "Beggars must not be choosers". If the Board feels that it cannot, and

ought not to, pay the medical expenses of missionaries, I have nothing to say; but this does not seem to be the right way to go about it.

I have written in great haste, and therefore I fear a little abruptly: please make allowances; and believe me

Very cordially yours,

C. A. R. Jamieson

Fatehgarh, Nov. 17th., 1896.

To the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.  
New York.

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But this cannot always be rightly and wisely done. We trust we shall not be misunderstood as meaning to cast any reflection on any of the esteemed medical missionaries in India, if we remind the Board that it cannot be safely assumed that with missionary zeal and piety medical skill has no necessary connexion; a man or woman may be a most excellent missionary, and yet, for one reason or another, not a skillful physician. In particular the Board should not forget that the ablest young physician they can send out must be at the first quite without experience in the diseases of India, not a few of which are comparatively rare in America; but cholera and other dangerous diseases of India, hastening swiftly to their issue, allow of no time for a young doctor to



make and correct mistakes. We earnestly beg the Board to consider this and submit that in this matter - remembering that both for economical and personal and social reasons we all prefer to call a missionary doctor if possible - the Board should trust the average good judgment and good sense of its missionaries, and leave this matter wholly to our discretion. We all profoundly feel that the Board ought not thus, by this new ruling, to force any of us at any time, in hours of sorrow and danger to life, to choose, e. g., between calling in the inexperience and lack of skill of a new arrival in India, or by employing experience and skill to assume a pecuniary burden he might be ill able to bear.

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the usual time in India for severe seizures of illness? We are all of the opinion that in this depraved community so to do would be to start in native society the grossest imputations against our personal characters. We know all these things so well, that, actuated by no disrespect to the Board, we must say that, whatever be your final decision in this matter, we one and all utterly refuse, except in grave emergencies of which we alone must judge, to make any lady doctor of our missions our personal medical adviser. Our good name, and that of those much esteemed ladies is quite too precious to us as individuals and as Christian workers, to allow of our doing this. We strongly feel that except it were a matter of life and death we could not do this without sinning by needlessly causing men to stumble and malign the name of Christ. But will the Board then still put us under pressure to do what is alike against our best natural feelings and against conscience? And is it right to say to those of us who ~~make~~ may be so unfortunate as to be in a station where there is only a lady missionary doctor, if you do not employ this lady the Board refuses to provide either physician or medicine for you when sick?

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Hoping to hear soon that our position is granted, we remain,  
Truly and fraternally yours,

(Sd. in behalf of the Mission)

HENRY FORMAN

Rec. Sec.

Amhala 13<sup>th</sup> April 1896.

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1896

DR. GILLESPIE.

The committee appointed by the Board in reply to the Board's enquiry concerning the expensiveness of mission houses beg to report that they thought the best way of doing this was in the first place to make enquiries of other missions in the Punjab as to the cost of houses with them, and then, after enquiries as to the cost of houses in the Lodiana mission, to embody the information thus obtained with the conclusion reached by the committee for the information of the Board.

Replies to our enquiries came in from the different parties addressed - some of whom are representatives and experienced missionaries - the substance of which replies is herein set forth: -

Dr. Martin of the American U.P. Mission, Sealkote, writes: "As a general rule Rs 5000 (five thousand) has been the standing grant for an ordinary <sup>house</sup>. Of course a great deal depends upon the place and the circumstances. It often happens that an additional grant has to be made to complete the work. I built a house in Pauri some years ago. It was a four room house; two rooms 20x16 and two 17x16, with verandahs, dressing rooms and bath rooms. My estimate was Rs 4000 (four thousand), and I succeeded in getting it built for that, but needed a little more for servants houses. For a house of six rooms, I think an estimate of 6000 (six thousand) would not be far out of the way. Of course this would be in a station of the ordinary size and not in an expensive station like Lahore. It must also be taken into the account that our ordinary houses are not all pakka, but of the Kachcha-pakka kind. A house of pakka (fire-burnt) brick and lime mortar, could not be built for that sum."

"Another thing, the work has mostly been superintended by a missionary and his time should be counted. An estimate is now going the rounds for a second house at Passur, in which allowance is made for having the building put up by a contractor, and the amount asked is nearly Rs 6500, it shews that a contractor would cost at least Rs 1000."

From the Scotch Established Church Mission in the Punjab Mr. Gilbertson obtained the following: - "The Scotch Mission has just finished a house in Gujrat; built half a house in Duska; and have two houses of 5 and 3 years old in Gujrat and Sealkote respectively.

11) The house in Gujrat is built on old foundations with a raised plinth (5ft), has sitting, dining and four bed rooms and a study. The rooms are small, i.e. less than the average in area and height, and the building cost somewhat over Rs 7000 in cash; but there was the material of the old house on hand, and all new bricks were burned on the compound at a saving of 25% on market price, but the Mission took the risk (as to the successful or non-successful burning). Then too Mr. Patterson superintended the work, while his preacher gave all his time to buying, brickmaking and superintending. With servants houses Mr. Patterson - including his preacher's time - thinks the house cost over Rs 10,000."

Since receiving this information about the Gujrat house, Mr. Gilbertson a member of your committee, has seen it and writes, "There are only 2 bed rooms, the remaining rooms are only closed-in verandah rooms used for dressing rooms which could only be used for sleeping rooms in cases of necessity in the cold weather only."

(2.) "At Duska (half-house) Mr. Scott says he has laid the foundations - only 1/2ft deep - for the whole house. The super-

"structure is for 3 rooms so far, one  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  by 20 high, two  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  by 17 high, and two dressing rooms  $9 \times 9 \times 12$  high. He has used pukka bricks laid in mud, and a cement floor. He has also 9 servants houses (rooms)  $10 \times 10 \times 9$  high. The cost so far is Rs 3880. He gives part of his time to superintendence, but puts a mistri (native builder) in charge.

(3) The ladies' house in Gujrat which is about five years old cost over Rs 9000 but has no plinth, that is the flooring is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft above the actual ground level. The rooms are six in number, and of ordinary size, the sitting and dining rooms being both small.

(4) The ladies' house at Sealkote is about 3 years old, and cost over Rs 9000. In this case W. Youngson bought almost all the material and superintended the work, and spent a good deal of time in coming to Lahore for material. This house has 5 rooms of fair size and is kacha-pukka (i.e. fire-burnt bricks laid in mud). In all cases the roof is laid on old rails."

So far as we can get information these houses average Rs 9000 - including several servants' houses - in cash, and a good deal of missionary's time - both native and foreign, which cannot be calculated in cash - as they are not built by contract, the missionary, though successful so far, always taking the risk of bad and scamped work.

The Rev. R. Clark, Secretary in the Punjab, of the Church Missionary Society, and a veteran missionary, writes: -

"We have no rules about houses. much depends on local value of land, and labor and material. Our two first houses cost Rs 5000 each, but this was in 1852. They could not be built for Rs 5000 each now. Sometimes a house and site cost Rs 10000, - more usually 8000. Those which cost less are often not well built; or the rooms are too



small. We find it saves the Society in the end to build them well - i.e. if the mission is to be a permanent one.

"A married missionary requires a drawing room, dining room, study, bedroom and nursery and sometimes a guest room also. A bachelor needs three or four rooms. The prices vary in different Stations. The Mission houses are a necessity, and their sites should be well chosen. Out-houses too are a necessity - kitchen, servants' houses, stable and house for *Jum Jum*" (buggy or dog cart).

"As Missions usually go on working through the hot weather, height must be thought of as well as length and breadth. Rs 8000 should pay for out-houses as well as for a house in ordinary cases. The building of an unhealthy house is bitterly regretted after a year or two, even though Rs 1000 or 2000 may have been saved. It is far cheaper in the end to build them well at once".

Dr. Lucas to whom Mr. Melcomb had written - writes: - "You asked me to give the figures in reference to cheap houses. (1) McMillan's house cost Rs 6000, and fell down in two or three years after its purchase. (2) The Wylie house cost Rs 4000 - I think not less, perhaps more - and now there is an estimate for a new roof to cost Rs 1000. (3) The house Kelso is in was enlarged and a new roof put on at a cost of Rs 3000, ten years ago. Since then it has cost heavily, last year Rs 700 for a roof and now Rs 500 more estimated to complete the repairs of the roof. (4) The house of Miss Dunlap is a cheap one, needs a new roof which will cost a very large sum. (5) The mission house at Fatehpur is a cheap one, but an Engineer tells us that a new roof is now needed and that it will cost Rs 2500. The walls it is feared will not bear a good roof."

The conclusion reached by the committee is that it does not pay to build "cheap houses": that they

are dearer in the end than those that at first cost more money. All the houses first built at Ladiana were "cheap houses"; but they have cost in repairs since then many times their original value. Had they been built of durable material, that is of fire-burnt brick and lime mortar; they would have been really cheaper houses, as the walls could not have been honey-combed by white ants as they are now, and the roofs would have been free from their ravages.

One member of the committee can say, from personal knowledge, that those houses were built by most conscientious men, with the most rigid economy, sincerely desirous of saving the Board's money; and if the buildings had been intended for only a very few years much might be said for that class of work; but through the long years that have elapsed since then, and regarding them as a permanency, - from an economical point of view and the point of view of comfort - they have been very unsatisfactory and a decided mistake.

In this connection the committee agree with Mr. Clark, "that it saves the society in the end to build houses well", and in order to this they think with him, "that Rs 8000 should in ordinary cases, pay for house and servants' houses."

Respectfully submitted

R. Thackwell }  
J. M. Melbom } Committee  
J. S. Gilbertson }

\* Dr. Clark seems to mean this to cover cost of site as well as of house & out houses

Specs

feeling that it would be utterly wrong and out of the  
question in such a ~~case~~ <sup>matter</sup> to put his case in Miss Baldwin's  
hands, has been compelled to pay his entire medical  
bill for the year himself; as a forfeiture for doing <sup>my co.</sup> ~~what~~  
every member of the Mission believes that he ought  
to have done. Can it be right for the Board to cut  
such a ~~cross~~ <sup>not a personal favour, but</sup> on any brother here? For my own part  
I believe, that, as an act of simple right and justice, Dr.  
Johnson ought to be reimbursed for whatever <sup>his medical</sup> expenses  
may ~~have~~ <sup>been</sup> during the past <sup>of constant</sup> year. ~~Especially~~ <sup>in</sup>  
a social environment such as this, for him — especially  
an unmarried man — to have made Miss Baldwin  
his personal attendant, would have been morally  
wrong. A man has no right thus to jeopardize his <sup>good</sup>  
as a missionary, among the vile people in the midst of  
whom we live. And this, I think, is the unanimous  
feeling of our Mission. The case is so clear, the practical  
injustice wrought, and inequality among missionaries  
brought about by the practical working of the new rule  
so luminously manifest, that we cannot but <sup>confidently</sup> anticipate  
that when the situation is fully brought before the  
Board, they will leave this whole question to the judgment  
of the Mission, as regard <sup>under the</sup> employment of gentleman <sup>Physicians</sup>  
as well as of ladies. As a general rule I doubt not  
everyone would feel as I do, that ~~it~~ <sup>the</sup> was vastly to be preferred  
whenever we could have confidence in his average  
competence. But how about entrusting a case of  
Cholera to a young doctor just out, who has never  
seen a case in his life? How about calling in a man

(no mere hypothetical case) who failed to pass <sup>all</sup> his final exams  
in the medical College, and <sup>thus</sup> only received his degree as an act  
of grace? Can ~~you~~ <sup>Board</sup> not trust our judgment in all  
these matters, feeling sure that no member of the Board  
is more desirous to economize mission funds in this  
matter than we are; whenever we can feel that this  
does not involve distinct risk to life and health? Only  
to avoid misapprehension, let me <sup>here</sup> say explicitly that ~~there~~  
I have no thought of ~~expressing~~ <sup>expressing</sup> any general censure  
against the competence of our missionary doctors, men  
~~or~~ women. This would be most unjust; <sup>indeed</sup> some of them, I  
believe to be, ~~scarcely~~ <sup>scarcely</sup> with the experience gained in India,  
truly ~~superior~~ superior physicians, whom I should <sup>very</sup>  
employ. But trust us, and leave us to judge, ~~and~~  
every one judges and elects his doctor at home.

Since I wrote last, my plans of travel have been <sup>entirely</sup>  
changed, and I am considerably ~~shortening~~ <sup>shortening</sup> the tour  
I had hoped to take. On reaching Madras from  
Rangoon, I found cholera, <sup>prevailing</sup> in several instances severely  
epidemic—all along my proposed route, with quarantine  
restrictions, searching & detention of trains, &c.; also that  
the black plague, <sup>with mortality of 40 per cent. per week</sup> was greatly increasing in Bombay, toward  
wh. I was travelling — I went however down  
to Madras, where I had a few most enjoyable days  
with the missionaries of the American Board; and in  
view of the extensive prevalence of cholera in S. India  
& Malabar, their medical missy, Dr. Van Allen, strongly advised  
me to give up <sup>all</sup> travel in these parts. Many Europeans  
have died; and at Mr. R. K. Station ~~there~~ <sup>there</sup> ~~stopped~~

- 1 - Furlough question satisfactory
- 2 - medical attendance
- 3 - Cutting short his trip

Stamper Simla, Bay of Bengal, Dec. 21st, 1876

9 ✓

S. M. Johnson

My dear Dr. Gillespie:-

DR. GILLESPIE.

:- Since writing to <sup>you</sup> some two weeks

ago, I have received your letter informing me of the final action of the Board regarding time of furlough, which indeed has been communicated to me from Lahore

before our Am. Meeting. I am glad the matter is thus settled, and in a way which appears to be <sup>perfectly</sup> satisfactory to all of our members. I will express the

earnest hope that in like manner the Board may modify its action regarding our employment of missionary physicians, and especially the employment by the gentlemen of the lady physicians for their personal needs, on penalty of forfeiture of their medical allowances, as the alternative

I need not argue the matter, as I trust that was done at sufficient length in the paper adopted & sent home by our Mission to the Board: but perhaps, as showing the practical working of the new rule, I may not im-

properly refer to a concrete example. Our esteemed brother, Dr. Johnson, of Allahabad, has developed <sup>rather</sup> a tendency to a serious disorder of the urinary organs, requiring skilled medical attention; but according to the ruling of the Board, that in providing a young lady doctor, that we have "adequately" provided medical attendance for the gentlemen as well as the ladies of the Mission, Dr. Johnson

## Report of Committee on Presbyterian Grant-in-aid

The Lodianna Mission having voted to re-affirm its action regarding the estimates of the Presbyteries under the Grant-in-aid scheme, the following statement of reasons is forwarded for your consideration:

According to the action of the Mission in 1898 (Appendix II. and III.), the amount given to the Presbyteries as a grant-in-aid, becomes the property of the Presbyteries, the Mission reserving only the right to satisfy itself that the statement by the Presbyteries as to the amount of the contributions by the churches for Pastoral and Evangelistic purposes is correct.

This leaves the expenditure of the amount granted by you entirely in the hands of the Presbyteries and it seems, therefore, both natural and proper that details of estimates should go direct to you.

You have, however, reminded us that the Mission is your financial agent on the field. While not denying this, it is sufficient to point out

(1) That there is no necessary violation of the Manual in what we propose. You will receive each year from the Mission the assurance that the amount of contributions reported by the Presbyteries is in its opinion correct. You will yourselves multiply that amount by three and send the resulting total to the Presbyterian Finance Committee through your financial agent, the Mission Treasurer, while at the same time you will receive for scrutiny and approval the details of estimates.

(2) If you insist that the Mission should scrutinize and

pass details of Presbyterial estimates as in the case of Station estimates, you defeat the very purpose of the grant-in-aid system, which is to give authority to the Presbyteries in the management of Sustentation and of a certain part of the Evangelistic work carried on within their bounds.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. EWING

Committee.

Lahore, Nov. 26th., 1896.

C O P Y.

From Resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Mission, 1893: -

II. RESOLVED: That the Mission make over to the Presbyteries a sum of money, and that this sum is to be determined by the contribution of the Church itself for pastoral and Evangelistic purposes. The proportion is to be as three to one: that is, if the Presbyteries give one-fourth, the Board, through the Mission will give three-fourths.

III. That this plan remain in operation for five years in order to give it a fair trial.



REPORT of COMMITTEE on BASIS of GRANT-IN-AID to PRESBYTERIANS.

Rev. J. Gillespie, D. D.,

Dear Brother:

The Lodianna Mission now in session at its annual meeting, having appointed us the undersigned a committee to represent their views in regard to the basis of grant-in-aid to presbyteries for pastoral and evangelistic work, beg to submit the following: -

Your letter of May 5th., contains this paragraph : (pp 2 , 3)  
"There is also decided dissent from the view of Mr. Mc Comb, as to the relation which foreign missionaries sustain to the native church. It is not understood here to be a perpetual relation, but only temporary, looking forward to the time when the native church <sup>shall</sup> become self-supporting and self-propagating.

For that reason there is serious doubt whether it is helpful to the native churches to have the relatively large gifts of the missionaries counted in the gifts of the churches.

The Board, however, allows it to pass this year for further consideration on the part of the Mission and not wishing to interfere with what must be regarded by both parties as a contract."

By way of response to the foregoing, the subjoined was offered for adoption: -

"In accordance with the opinion expressed by the Board (See letter of May 5th):

RESOLVED - (1) - That the contributions of missionaries be

not counted as gifts of churches in calculating the grants to be made to the presbyteries, and

(2) That an approximately accurate discrimination between the bona fide gifts of Indian Christians and the contributions of others be certified to by the proper presbyterial authorities, to be a condition for recommending grant-in-aid."

This resolution gave rise to a long and very earnest discussion. Many of the members expressed opinions fully according with those of the Board.

Nevertheless after the resolution had been carefully considered it was rejected by a unanimous vote.

Whatever the correct theory in regard to including the contributions of missionaries in the basis of the grant (and some of us think it theoretically wrong to do so), the Mission was satisfied from the facts developed in the discussion: -

1. That the main object of the scheme, viz: the increase of liberality in the native church, has already been to a considerable extent gained, and

2. That the presbyteries do on the whole (rightly or wrongly) understand the basis to include all contributions. This being so, they would look upon it as a retrograde step, now to exclude a portion of them, and some would no doubt regard it as a violation of the contract. Since therefore the Board as stated in your letter "allows it to pass this year . . . . not wishing to interfere with what both parties must regard as a contract", would it not be best, for the same reason, to

let it pass four years longer?

It is to be noticed further, that the presbyteries have taken up the scheme with considerable interest and organized their work. To reduce the income of the presbyteries by the relatively large amount which must be withdrawn if foreign contributions are no longer counted, would practically break up the work now hopefully inaugurated. All would have to be begun anew on a very reduced scale. The church would be disheartened and lose its interest in the work, and the scheme would seriously suffer. One thing more requires remark:

The letter above quoted says further: "Nevertheless the amount voted to the presbyteries is an out and out addition to what has been heretofore given to the mission and must be regarded therefore, as an enlargement of the work within the bounds of the mission."

This seems to us to be a misapprehension on your part. With but few exceptions, the men employed in presbyterial work, are the same who were previously on the mission staff: and these few certainly do not involve the Board in new expenditure greater than the saving effected by the presbyteries' paying one-fourth of the salaries of all, from local contributions.

On the whole we should judge, without going into a detailed examination of the appropriations, that the Board's expenditure is reduced, not increased by the scheme, as now in operation.

In view of these considerations, the Lodianna Mission respect-

fully urges the Board to allow the basis of the grant to include foreign contributions during the present tentative period of five years.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. B. NEWTON )  
J. H. ORBISON ) Committee.

(N. B. Adopted by Mission C. B. N.)

PRESBYTERIAL GRANT-IN-AID:

According to the scheme proposed by the Lodiana Mission, approved by the Board, on recommendation of the Committee on India and the Council, the Board was to furnish to the Presbyteries of Lodiana and Lahore, three dollars (\$3.) for every one dollar (\$1.) which had been contributed by the native churches for pastoral and evangelistic work during the year. In the development of the system, two questions were raised by the Board last year.

I. Ought the gifts of missionaries through the native churches to be counted in making this apportionment?

II. Would it not be better for the Board to deal with the Presbyteries through the Mission, than direct as recommended by the Mission?

To these questions answers have been received from two Committees appointed by the Mission.

To the first question, the chief ~~opi~~ points in the answer are-

1. "That the main object of the scheme, namely: - the increase of liberality in the native church has already been to a considerable extent gained.

2. The Presbyteries do on the whole (rightly or wrongly) understand the basis to include all contributions. This being so, they would look upon it as a retrograde step now to exclude a portion of them, and some would no doubt regard it as a violation of the contract.

3. The Presbyteries have taken up the scheme with considerable interest, and organized their work. To reduce the income of Presbyteries by the relatively large amount which must be withdrawn if foreign contributions are no longer counted, would practically break up the work now hopefully inaugurated. The Church would be disheartened and lose its interest, and the scheme would seriously suffer."

To the second question, as to dealing directly with the Presbyteries, the Mission makes an earnest plea, insisting that if the Board continues to deal with the Presbyteries through the Mission, it would "defeat the very purpose of the grant-in-aid system which is to give authority to the Presbyteries in the management, the sustentation, and of a certain part of the evangelistic work carried on within the bounds.

REPORT of COMMITTEE appointed to furnish to the Board - as requested in letter of Feb. 20th., 1936 - the same information re the remaining schools of the Mission as was supplied in the Committee's Report of Boys' Schools at the last Annual Meeting.

To the

Board of Foreign Missions of the

Pres. Church, U. S. A.

Dear Brothers:

In reply to your request for fuller information, and in continuation of the communication forwarded to you last year re Boys' High Schools, we furnish you the following information regarding the educational work at present carried on by the Lodianna Mission.

In collecting information, we have used the appropriations of '96 - '97 and it will, therefore, be easy for you to verify the figures by reference to documents in the Home office. The College is not included in the figures given as no money estimate is required for it. It requires a number of men, but as to estimates it is Rs. 5000 to the good this year.

APPROPRIATED for the EDUCATION & TRAINING of CHRISTIANS.

	Rupees
BOARDING HIGH SCHOOLS - Dehra & Lodianna	11,725
ORPHANAGES - Saharanpur & Moshyarpore	6,432
TRAINING HOME - Dehra. For young women	3,080

	Rupees
Brought forward	21,237
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY	12,986
GRANT to LADY DUFFERIN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL	600
TRAINING SCHOOL at KHANNA - Young men	100
VILLAGE SCHOOLS for Christian Boys and Girls	760
Total	<u>35,683</u>

NON-CHRISTIAN GIRLS' SCHOOL

Lahore, Jullundur, Hoshiarpore, Sabathu, Ambala City, )	
)	6,388
Ambala Cantonments, Saharanpur, Ludiana )	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS for NON-CHRISTIAN BOYS

Ludiana, Ambala City, Sabathu	897
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REPORTED last year for secular education in High  
Schools

Total	<u>4,958</u>
	12,243
Total for all	Rs 47,926

The total reported for Scripture education in last year's letter, viz: Rs. 4,062 is not here included, because that amount belongs to Class IV. Evangelistic - in the same way as do the salaries of Bible Women, who give their services in connection with the Non-Christian Girls' Schools.

The above figures justify the following statements:

- (1) The Mission devotes most of its educational fund to the



instruction and training of Christians - a department of work which has always been in favour with the church at home.

(2) A great deal of the strength of the Mission as well as a fairly large sum of money is expended in teaching non-Christian girls. In addition to the Bible Women, a majority of whom work in these Girls' Schools, a considerable number of lady missionaries spend almost their whole time in connection with these same schools. This department of work has also been fully encouraged and supported gladly in the past.

(3) There remains the work for non-Christian boys. This line of work has strange to say been compelled to defend itself again and again. The facts, however, as set forth last year, indicate that a comparatively small part of the time of missionaries is required and the amount expended is not large. This comparatively small outlay of money and men secures for the Missions the opportunity to inculcate Scriptural truth upon the minds of 3000 boys and young men. We trust, therefore, that this department of our work will also in the future receive the confidence that it deserves.

	(	W. J. P. Morrison
Committee	(	Elma Donaldson
	(	Arthur H. Ewing

RECEIVED  
MAY 2 1895  
DR. GILBERT

5.5

2- Explanation of cost of building in Northern India.

2-1 Self Support

3- Cannot report direct ~~usage~~ <sup>estimation</sup> from educational work. us has

4- as to transfer of mission <sup>shes,</sup>

5- Solution of the questions <sup>ap-</sup> should be left more <sup>them.</sup> to the Mission. <sup>and</sup> <sup>budget.</sup> <sup>made</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>tion.</sup>

"Such was the case in Rumburdi some years ago, and the same I think is true of Dehra now. Our Church in Lahore at present is able to contribute about 35/ or 40/- towards a Pastor's Salary. That is the amount they now contribute towards evangelistic work - but this is

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RECEIVED

Lahore, April 1<sup>st</sup> 1895.

MAY 2 1895  
My dear Brother,  
DR. GILLESPIE

Your letter to the Mission dated Feb 20<sup>th</sup>, arrived last week, and has just reached me. It contains a number of questions to which it may be well for some of us to reply individually, before the Mission answers them.

There is first of all the perplexing question of self support. For years this matter has been pressed upon the native churches, but we do not seem to have yet approached the solution of the problem. There is not one Church in the Lodiana Mission that supports its own pastor. Even where a beginning has been made much of the support comes from the foreign missionaries of the station. Such was the case in Rumburdi some years ago, and the same I think is true of Dehra now. Our Church in Lahore at present is able to contribute about 25/ or 40/- towards a Pastor's Salary, that is the amount they now contribute towards Evangelistic work - but this is

scarcely half enough for such a man as is  
needed in Lahore. We need here a man of  
the Chatterjee grade, and to these the Mission  
offers Rs 50/- to unmarried men - Rs 110/-  
to married men. In view of that difficulty  
it has seemed to some of us that it would  
be well to ordain men who are employed as  
headmasters, teachers, etc - and allow them  
to continue in their secular work, while  
acting as pastors of congregations. The Synod  
has however disapproved of such a scheme.  
No doubt it is not satisfactory, but at present  
it seems to be the only way by which to  
make some of our churches self supporting.  
We have also had much difficulty up to the  
present in finding suitable men - This  
has been especially true of such places  
as Lahore, where a man of superior quali-  
fications is required. But this difficulty  
is now being removed. There will be a  
number of men available before long -  
and the congregation should have the  
first claim on their services - not the  
Mission. You are right in saying "The  
time has come that the churches in  
the Mission should have their own

masters" and in order that they may get their own masters, the Ministry must cease to act as stated supply, and the Churches themselves must be made responsible for this work.

Your second question has reference to the cost of houses. Please keep in mind 1<sup>st</sup>:- Wages and material are much more expensive in the North than in Southern and Central India. 2<sup>nd</sup>:- Both have been rising constantly during the last 10 or 15 years. In the N.W.P. for instance - to go no further South - a common Kuli earns 3 as. a day, a Mason and Carpenter 8 as.; in the Punjab these men earn 4 as. and 12 as. respectively, then there is the octroi, or local tax on the materials, which varies in different places, while in some places no octroi is paid at all. In Lahore we have to pay about ~~5%~~ five per cent on all materials, on every Rs. 1000. This makes a difference of Rs. 50/- We cannot build

a dwelling house with out-houses - in  
Lahore - for less than Rs 10,000/- or 10,000/-  
In some of the other Stations of the Lodianna  
Mission the same house might be built  
for Rs 9,000/- I do not think that Rs 9,000/-  
is too much for the kind of ~~the~~ house  
the ladies want at Saharanpur, and  
probably, Rs 6,000/- would be more than  
enough for the same house in Western  
India. -

3 We had hoped the question of the spiritual  
outcome of the educational work ~~would~~ been  
fully answered some years ago, but it  
seems it is to be brought up again.  
I do not think we can satisfy ~~the~~ either  
the Board or the Churches with anything  
that we can say as to direct results.  
Here, as with regard to many other branches  
of work - e.g. general work, hospitals,  
bazaar preaching, etc. - we must walk  
by faith not by sight. I do not think this  
is the test by which the work in our Schools  
or Colleges should be judged at present.  
You seem to think that the Lodianna Mission  
changes its Missionaries frequently from

Station to Station, I doubt whether this  
 is true. So far as I remember there was  
 no change in '93. In '94 - (this year) there  
 were two changes, neither of which ~~was~~  
 would have been made had not the  
 Mission considered them necessary. -  
 Mr. McLomb was transferred to Ambula-  
 and Mr. Jones to Louisiana to take the  
 place of R. P. Newton going on Fushugh.  
 The other appointments were those of  
 missionaries returning from Fushugh,  
 who, according to <sup>an old</sup> ~~the~~ rule of the Mission,  
 are not connected with any Station.  
 If changes seem frequent in the Louisiana  
 Mission - it must be remembered 1<sup>st</sup>  
 that the Mission is large. 2<sup>d</sup>. That  
 we have three large institutions, the  
 Seminary, the Boys' Boarding School,  
 and the College, for which specially  
 qualified men are required. In  
 order to fill vacancies in these insti-  
 tutions changes have to be made some-  
 times, which under ordinary circum-  
 stances would not be necessary.  
 The culture of the Mission into

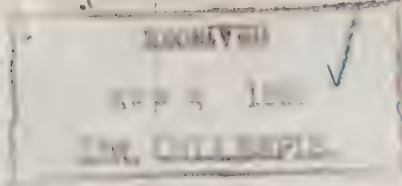
two would only make matters more difficult. satisfactory  
 I believe the solution of these and similar questions lies in placing more responsibility upon the Missions themselves. The tendency at present is to take away responsibility - and for the Board to assume more responsibility. This will increase the work of the Board, and has already done so, and I doubt very much whether the results so far have proved satisfactory. I do not think I am alone in holding this view, but I will not press it.

We have had very refreshing times in our Native Church this winter, and we pray the blessing may abide with us. Next week will be the week of prayer appointed by the Assembly, and it will be observed by the Churches in India. May there be an outpouring of the Spirit upon the Churches at home and in the Foreign fields.

With cordial greetings

Yours truly  
 H. B. White,





- 1- How the theological graduates have been awarded.
- 2- In the letter on 'Self support'.
- 3- As to the cost of Saharampur, N. W. P. India building houses in India.

Aug. 5<sup>th</sup> 1855

Support by  
 ...  
 ...

J. J. Toucas

My dear Dr Kilbispie:

Your letter of June 20<sup>th</sup> is hand.

Two weeks ago I wrote to Mrs Fry a full account of the closing exercises of the Seminary that she might use it in giving information to the supporters of the 6 young men who graduated. The annual Report of the Seminary will soon be issued, a copy of which I will send you. It is not necessary, therefore, to add to these reports save to say that personally I have greatly enjoyed the year's work. The six graduates are good men, giving promise of great usefulness. The salary of one of them, about which you write, whose full salary was not in the estimate, has now been provided by an arrangement between Dr F. J. Weston & Mr McComb, so that the young man goes to Ambala. The Lahore brethren have under consideration the question of ways & means to provide the salary of Palebuddin, the second graduate whose salary was not in the estimate. In case they fail we hope to retain him for a year in the Seminary as a teacher in the place of Mr Gunga Das, who has been called to the the Pastor of the Godiana Church, that Church paying all his salary. I quite agree with the principle you laid down so clearly in your address before the Synod at Godiana viz that the

Church is the great evangelistic agency, and we must exalt this above all other agencies. A right step in this direction has been taken by the Goshen Presbytery assuming full charge of part of the ~~State~~ district. I believe this step has already quickened the interest of the native brethren. The recent letter sent out by you on the subject of Self-Support was read two weeks ago at the Sabbath morning service, the Pastor explaining fully its object. Good with care of it.

In reference to the house at Schermerhorn to which you allude, I think the Board was right, in view of its financial situation, in refusing to make a grant for it. I think I explained once before that this house is for the single ladies and their assistants. They are now living in the house which was formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Farnon, whom I succeeded here. Naturally the house they are now in would fall to me on their getting the house asked for. In the meantime I have my bed room in the Theological Seminary building, using my class room as my study, taking my meals with the Kelsos. So long as I am alone, and not forced to keep house, this arrangement removes the necessity for a house here, although it cramps the Seminary, as the Seminary building has only four rooms, not counting the two bath & dressing rooms. The Library has to be kept in Mr. Kelson's house and the students have no reading room or place where they can sit & study between the hours of recitation. As there is no

prospect of my wife being able to come out within a year or two, the question of a house for me need not come into the settlement of the question at present.

The question as to the cost of the house, which you refer, is a many sided one. A house built of 3<sup>rd</sup> class or sun burnt bricks & inferior wood, with a grass roof, will be priced as a cheap house, but in ten years it will require to be retatched three times and will be in constant need of repair, rotten beams, or beams eaten by the white ants, requiring the unroofing of the house, so that if the extra cost of repairing during ten or fifteen years be added to the original cost I think it will be found that nothing really has been saved. If to this be added the injury to health caused by living in a house built on the ground to reduce the first cost, I think we may hesitate to call such a house cheap. The Theological Seminary building, in which I am now living, is an example in part of what I mean. A few years ago the Mission paid about Rs 4000, for it to Mr Wylie, one of our native preachers. It had then to be put in repair. Its beams were now eaten by white ants so that it requires a new roof. <sup>In the roof</sup> Nearly over the table where I am now writing is a beam so badly eaten or rotten that an iron rail has been inserted under it to keep it from falling & bringing down the whole roof.

In the adjoining room is a partially eaten beam protected by an iron beam under it in the same way. Last year we had to open the roof & put in a large new beam, and this year we have had to open the veranda & both room roof and put in ten small beams, all the old ones rotten & the roof ready to fall in. In the Seminary estimates this year was an item of Rs 1,000. for putting a new roof on this building. While I agreed to this item going into the estimate, yet I expressed to the brethren a doubt whether a building with walls largely of mud <sup>(Sun burnt)</sup> brick and eaten here & there badly by white ants, was worth spending so much on. That item of Rs 1,000. was cut out of the Seminary estimate, with our consent, in order to effect the reduction of Rs 19,000 required on the sum total allowed the Godhana Mission, where this Rs 1,000. is put into "Repairs" on the roof, and when every few years there are large items for repairing such cheaply built buildings, I cannot advise the erection of another one here. The house in which Mr Kiser lives illustrates the same point. I do not know what its first cost to the Mission was, but ten years ago when Dr Ewing was transferred here, the putting of a new roof on this house and its enlargement cost Rs 3,000. Since then it has required repairing

and last year the whole <sup>thatched</sup> roof had to be taken off and  
 a new one put on, this, with other repairs to the  
 building, costing about Rs 700. The walls are of such  
 poor material that it is doubtful whether they are  
 strong enough to support any other than a grass roof,  
 and so this expense for a new roof must be met  
 every few years. About eight years ago the Mission  
 purchased a house, called the "McMillan House", at a  
 cost of Rs 6000. It was built in such a way that  
 during a Rainy season some four or five years ago  
 it fell down, and today nothing is left of it but  
 the outhouses which are now made to serve  
 as the quarters of our unmarried students, a  
 row of rooms, built of sun burnt bricks built  
 right on the ground, a place I never visit without  
 feeling ashamed that our students have to spend  
 three years in such damp, unhealthy quarters.  
 I ought to add that I believe the Mission felt forced  
 to buy this "McMillan house" in order to keep it from  
 going into the hands of Hindus & Mohammedans. Besides it  
 was needed then I believe for the Theological Seminary.  
 I could go to other stations and show how buildings  
 that seemed to be cheap when purchased or built have  
 cost large sums to keep them in repair, or to alter  
 them, in some cases a new roof being put on at a cost

a good deal over Rs 1000. You have only to look up the item of "Repairs" in some of our Stations during the last ten years and you will find illustrations of this. These three illustrations taken from this one Station are enough to show you why I cannot advise the erection of a house with sun burnt bricks, wooden beams or a thatched roof. I think every house ought to have iron beams, and a roof of concrete or of large, durable tiles. I think every house in both India ought to be built at least three feet from the ground, the plinth three feet, in order to avoid as much as possible the malarial ooze from every pore of the soil towards the door and at the end of the Raining season. All this costs a good deal more at first, but in 10 or 15 years there will be a saving of the difference, the <sup>dry</sup> beams & brick walls as good then as when first put in. But enough of bricks & mortar. Having had again & again & again during many years past to question brethren when the item of "Repairs" was under discussion, and knowing the tens of thousands of rupees that have been spent under that head, largely because of the material used in the original construction of the building, you will not wonder at the conclusion I have reached.

I have time only for a word as to your arrangement for the payment of my salary by Miss Walworth. I accept it in deference to your judgment. You are in a much

7  
better position to judge in such matters than I am, and  
as this approves itself to you I accept it as ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> opportunity  
offered of the Good to do something for  
Him. After all, the chief thing is to be pleasing to  
Him, and do everything heartily, as unto Him. My  
correspondence takes a good deal of my time, but it  
all seems necessary. I am nearly out of paper like  
this - Dr Forman having diverted all he had with me.  
I will try to write to Mrs Walworth by the next  
mail.

With kind regards - Yours Sincerely  
J. J. Lucas.

S. H. Kellogg  
Dehra Dun, N. India, Dec. 3rd, 1897

My dear Dr. Gilchrist:

I have just returned home after some three weeks' absence, during which I attended our Annual meeting at Jhansi. After that I went on, at the invitation of our Canadian brethren in Indore to assist them in a series of evangelistic meetings, for educated natives especially, held in connection with the opening of their new College Building there. I was the more glad to do this, both because ~~of~~ during the years that I was a member of the Canadian Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, I had come to know almost all their present staff of labourers, and also because I feel it to be of importance, as do also my colleagues in the Bible translation work, that we shd embrace every opportunity to visit widely separate sections of the Hindi-speaking country, so as to form some impression as to the general character of the speech, and the degree to which our version is likely to be generally intelligible. The Hindi, for example, of these Rajput States through which I have been latterly, is a very different thing from the speech even around Allahabad. Still I was much encouraged to find that all the brethren in Rajputana (I stopped also two days at Jeypore, on my way home, with the Scotch U.P. Mission) speak most favourably of the parts of our version which they have seen, as well adapted to their part of the country.

2 Returning to our own Mission matters, I am truly glad to say that, spiritually regarded, I think this last was one of the best Mission meetings I ever attended. The daily prayer-meetings were most helpful. All seemed to feel greatly burdened with two things; viz. the small number of native labourers, and the small number of conversions within our bounds. Why there shd be such a difference between the Furrukhabad and the Ludhiana Mission, as again appears in this year's Reports, is exceedingly hard for me to understand. I think that we are as anxious to push that village work which with them has proved so successful, as they are; only we do find it almost impossible to find men whom we can send out for such work. If Mr. Fieldbrave from Allahabad shall see his way clear to undertake that work in Mau-Ranipur, -- where I was last winter -- it will be an excellent arrangement. He is a most earnest and excellent brother; uncommonly full of a manifest love and longing for the souls of men, and that peculiar unction in preaching which this gives.

I brought up that matter of the timely sending home of Reports to you, in which you have with abundant reason felt yourself so sorely tried: and it was made the special duty of the Secretary of the Mission to see to it that without fail every Report of personal work shd be sent to N.Y. within the month following the meeting of the Mission. I hope this will work: they seemed to feel that if one man were made responsible for this, the result wd be better than hitherto: and I hope indeed that this may be so.

2 You will have received ere this the action of our Mission re the new furlough rule. As the Forman brothers voted against it, (though not in the form of a protest) and desired their names to be recorded, it is, I think, only due the rest of us to say that not even they claimed that in that letter there was any misstatement of fact, or <sup>any</sup> exaggeration of the facts, or erroneous inference from the facts. The only reasons given were that to take the position of that letter "seemed too much as if we were for grabbing all we could get": and that in a miss'y life-time of say 25 or 30 years, by the three or four month's extension of time in America, one wd lose in toto so much working time. To which last the manifest answer is that if the facts and inferences from them as stated in the Mission letter be correct, not only as much, but more working time





2

in large country towns. When I had returned to India, the year after, I ~~was~~ went carefully through the General Assembly's statistics for the year preceding and the year following my visit, and was delighted to find that, not the total contribution, but the excess in the contributions of these congregations to Foreign Missions in the year after I was among them, as compared with the year before, was full \$5000: i.e., this excess ~~itself~~ of itself not only paid back into the Board's Treasury the \$3000 which it had cost to bring me and my family home, but added as much more, \$3000 clear gain to the Board. Nor does this fully represent the facts: for I kept my eye on some of those congregations, and was ~~amazed~~ delighted to notice that the increase in their contributions as above noted, was permanent. They kept it up as long as I watched them.

Under all these circumstances, I do not feel, I frankly confess, much inclination to let the grumbling of some weigh ~~any~~ much, nor do I think that it shd weigh with the Board. I speak the more freely that I am not thinking of a furlough for a long time; and can truly say that the experience of my last furlough, floating around among relatives ~~in~~ with a wife and children, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ expenses in spite of all I could do, steadily over-running the ~~fixed~~ home allowances, so that I had to sell off some of my personal effects to come out square, was one which I pray I may never have to repeat: or if perforce such a time should come, you may be sure that every month beyond what the most imperious necessity wd require, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~expenses~~ ~~in~~ ~~spite~~ ~~of~~ ~~all~~ ~~I~~ ~~could~~ ~~do~~, even though required by what I regard as a common sense regard to the laws of health, would by me be regarded rather as a prolongation of trial, than as a boon—to use Mr. H. Forman's expression—to be "grabbed after"

I was greatly pleased with my visit to the Canadian Mission. I spoke to fine audiences, ~~in~~ largely, though not exclusively, of young men, students—not only from their Mission School and College, but a large number also from the Holkar Maharaja's College.

There is one other matter in connection with the Manual as to which I hope we shall have a clear statement of the intent of the Rule; not to speak of the radical modification thereof which the Mission ask. According to the letter of the Rule regarding the relation of medical missionaries to missionary families, as no distinction is made between gentlemen and lady doctors, if there shd be a ~~lady~~ young lady doctor in a station where I might be, I wd be required to employ her, not merely for my wife and children, ~~in~~ which, granted competency and a little experience of India, I shd only be glad to do—but also for myself personally, I asked Miss Caldwell if she understood the rule in this way: and she said that she did: and that she understood her instructions in N.Y. to this effect: adding that she did not like it at all.

But surely she must have misunderstood you. Surely there is not a gentleman in the Board, a pastor in a N.Y. Church who wd select a young lady, unmarried perhaps at that, for his personal medical attendant! Or if he did, wd it not be very apt to scandalize the community? How much worse here! I will not argue the matter, because I feel sure that there must have been some misunderstanding, and that the Board wd not wish us to do in India what ~~they~~ ~~do~~ ~~in~~ ~~N.Y.~~: but no one of you wd ~~do~~ ~~in~~ ~~N.Y.~~: but would wish to leave such a matter to our own discretion, delicacy, and common sense. I will only say that I do not think the Rule referred to shd be pressed in any way. There are many doctors in our Mission whom I wd be glad to employ: but in event, e.g., of cholera, or anything

specially characteristic of the country, I shd certainly not feel that I ought to entrust my life or that of any missionary to the inexperience of a <sup>young</sup> doctor just out of a medical school, who had never seen a case in his life. Give us the credit generally of earnestly wishing not to involve the Board in needless expense: but do leave such matters to our unfettered judgment and common sense, feeling sure that wherever we feel that it can be wisely done, we shall only be delighted to avail ourselves of the professional services of missionary physicians. And that this will be the case in the great majority of instances, <sup>I doubt not:</sup> barring only the employment of young ladies as doctors to the gentlemen of the Mission, who in this matter feel, I find just as most gentlemen wd in America.

Pardon this long letter, and believe me with cordial assurances of personal regard to yourself and your colleagues,

Yours very truly, ~~XX~~

W.H.K.

*J. H. Kellogg.*

I shall send you shortly copies of a tract I have lately published, for educated Hindoos; also of the tract on the Name Jehovah, one each for Dr. Ellinwood, Mr. Dulles, and yourself.

*sub*

RECEIVED

JUL 17 1896

DR. GILLESPIE.

9

JTS

July 16<sup>th</sup> 1896

My dear Mr. Speer

Your letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> found me here. Mr. Allen...  
explained to me... letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> day...  
we are here with friends...  
Orlando for a day, & probably for  
a few weeks.

I shall try to send you an article  
for the Church at Home & Abroad  
by the middle of August. I mean  
for the subject suggested.

Thank you for the copy of the former  
letter. The...  
...action of the Board...  
...the appropriation for  
medical fees in Stations...  
...a medical...  
...that...

great contribution on the subject  
 with Dr Johnson & Mr Garrison, & I  
 am practically of medicine by the  
 the same habit of service in all the states  
 as the only I follow that fall under  
 the rule, and this makes it appear a  
 very difficult. For my own  
 part I should not object to be treated  
 by a Lady Physician in case my  
 wife was not about. In her absence  
 and alone in the house I would  
 hesitate about calling in a Lady Doctor  
 I trust that in India great care should  
 be exercised for a young day "Inspection  
 Springs etc. & etc. & etc."

I have long wished that Medical,  
 & Antarian Expense, or or might  
 be applied entirely from our  
 private sheets. And how simple this  
 would make the accounts. This  
 does not seem possible however  
 unless there is a proportionate in-  
 crease in Salaries.

I am anxious to know how to

... progress, I have  
had to stop, the letter does not  
and fear he is not so well.

... to a plan  
and time with Mrs. Green in  
the future.

With kindest regards,

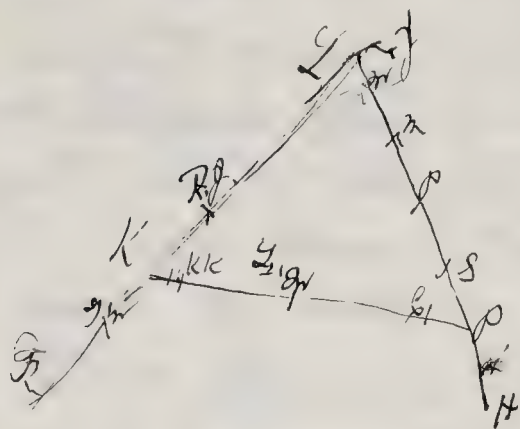
Yours truly,  
J. M. Alexander

Lahore May 30 95

Dear Dr. Gillespie,  
*Why a house is  
erected at  
Kasur*

I wrote briefly to you, some time ago with regard to Kasur. Dr. El said that he would add something, he tells me however that he had not had time, so I said that I would write.

Kasur is a town of some 25,000 people situated on the rail-road between Lahore and Ferozapore, being about 40 miles from Lahore & 15 from Ferozapore. A large proportion of the population are Mohammedans so that there is not much encouragement in the town itself as yet. This class must, however, of course, not be neglected. Kasur is the seat of government for the Kasur tahsil. We wish a





Louse there chiefly, of course, that  
we may be enabled to carry on  
our district work. ~~From~~ Heretofore  
our work has been confined chiefly  
to a line running along the boundary  
of the Amritsar district; -

Wagah, mandala, Padana, Dogra,  
Pathi, Chaklewar, as indicated  
by initials in the diagram, all  
lying close to the Amritsar line.  
The work in that district is  
assigned as you know to the C.S.D.

A good road runs across the  
Kasur Tahsil from Kasur to  
Pathi. The work is pending now

in the region of Kasur Mr. Hyde  
& I spent some weeks of ~~of the~~ ~~of the~~  
in the camp in Lakshik, 12  
miles from Kasur, & met with  
much encouragement. There are  
a large number of inquiries in

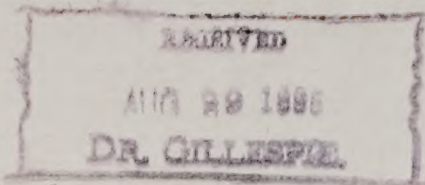
Leknah & the neighboring towns, it is a thickly settled region. The people of all classes were friendly. There are a large number of inquirers in villages ~~within~~ at a distance of from 4 to 6 miles of Kasur, many have shown their zeal and interest by walking ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>in</sup> to hear the gospel. Patti is a town of some 7000 about 27 miles from K, we have the Rev. Sharn Das Station there, one of our most efficient workers; at Multola half way between K & Patti there is a rest-house which would be useful in the hot weather. Besides the road across to Patti, which is well shaded, making it possible to travel across in the hot weather, there are other

good roads ~~soon~~ making other parts  
of the district accessible. There  
are large towns near Kasur  
~~Kasur~~ that have thus far not  
been worked at all.

We must, therefore, have  
a house at Kasur, or neglect  
numbers who show great desire  
to know the gospel. Neglect  
that part of our field where  
there seen the most manifest tokens  
of the working of the Divine Spirit.

Lahore July 28<sup>th</sup> '95

G. D. Martin -



Dear Dr. Gillespie;

*I'm a house at  
Kasur.*

In your joint letter to Mr. Hyde & myself, you ~~say~~ make no mention of my letter, written some time ago, with reference to a house in Kasur. I fear that it may, perhaps, not have reached you. I cannot now enter into detail as to the advantages of Kasur as an out-station. As you know it is the judgement of the mission that we should have a house there. It is most important that we should know about the grant before annual meeting. It is proposed, as you know, to use "Rawal Pindi money".

I hope to write you with reference to the work in the course of some months, as you know it is very difficult to look after it at this season, & I can give you more items some months hence. Sincerely yours, G. D. Martin